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27 May 1981

# East Europe Report

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

## No. 1883

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# INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## BRIEFS

SKOPJE, TIRANA UNIVERSITIES PROTOCOL--Tirana 11 Apr (ATA)--The protocol between Tirana University and the University of Skopje for 1980-1981 was signed in Tirana. The protocol was signed by the vice rector of Tirana University Prof Besim Daja and the vice rector of the University of Skopje academician Krum Tomovski. Attending the signing ceremony were the rector of Tirana University Prof Osman Kraja. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the PSR of Albania Branko Komatina. The delegation of the University of Skopje was received by the vice minister of education and culture Bardhyl Golemi. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Apr 81 AU]

TIRANA, MONTENEGRO UNIVERSITIES COOPERATE--Tirana, 5 Apr (ATA)--The protocol between the Tirana University and the University of Montenegro for 1980-1981 was signed in Titograd. The protocol was signed by the rector of the University of Montenegro Prof Dr Milian Radovic. Attending the signing ceremony was also the secretary for education, culture and science of Montenegro, Bozhina Ivanovic. [Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 81 AU]

CSO: 2020/43

# BETTER USE OF FUNDS IN HEALTH SECTOR URGED

Tirana SHENDETESIA POPULLORE in Albanian No 2, Apr-Jun 80 pp 3-9

[Article: "Let Us Further Deepen the Measures With Regard to the Administration and the More Profitable Use of the Budget Funds in the Health Sector"]

[Text] The health workers, mobilized to put into practice the historic decisions of the Seventh Congress of the AWP and the materials of the Sixth and Seventh Plenums of the Central Committee of the AWP, have realized positive results with regard to the protection and strengthening of the health of the people, by deepening ever more the prophylactic character of our socialist health service, and the measures with regard to the administration and the profitable use of the budgetary funds.

The working collectives of the enterprises of the health system, led by the basic party organizations, have for the year 1979 and the first quarter of 1980, attained a series of positive results with regard to the fulfillment of the plan tasks.

The overall industrial production for 1979 was realized 101.9 percent, and for the first quarter of 1980 too. Besides the fulfillment in global terms, special attention has been given by these working collectives to the assortment, which has been realized 109 percent, for 1979, and 108 percent for the first quarter of 1980, by the enterprise for pharmaceutical products).

Special attention has been devoted to the realization of the production plan, by fulfilling the financial indicators and also the task of reducing cost and achieving a profit.

The task of reducing costs and achieving a profit has been fulfilled and overfulfilled, by assuring a satisfactory profitability in the work of these enterprises of our system.

A good job has been done also with regard to experimentation on and production of new articles. Our enterprises, and especially Profarma, have continuously broadened the range of production of new articles, thus, in 1979, 22 new pharmaceutical articles were produced from domestic raw materials, such as those of plant, animal and mineral origin, natrium chlorine for injections, pure alcohol, iron sulphate, and so forth.

In addition, the Institute of Hygiene has done a good job with regard to the Lyophilization of some vaccines to prolong their life, as well as the storing and increasing of dried plasma by the Center for Blood Conservation.

These are some positive indicators serving as an encouragement for the expansion of the work of mobilization and utilization of internal reserves with regard to raw materials of production, combustible materials, work salaries, and so forth, through a more scientific organization of the method of management, the better utilization of work time and by establishing technical norms throughout. During the forthcoming 5-year plan period, the increase of the production plan (50-70 percent) will be covered by the increase in labor productivity. This is a very important task which must be programmed immediately in order to fulfill it.

The ways to increase productivity are known, but what has special influence is the level of mechanization, automatization, chemicalization and electrification of production. Profarma faces an important task in this direction, since it is still weak in connection with the level of mechanization and automatization of the process. The packaging of ampules and pills is done by manual labor, a fact which greatly increases the expenses of production, therefore, particular attention must be given to this problem. The technical bureaus must work harder, must promote and support the new and creative thinking of the working class, in order to make a fundamental improvement in the direction of the experimentation and production of many articles through the use of domestic raw materials. This must be programmed clearly for each year of the 5-year period, by coordinating the work with other enterprises of different branches.

Special attention must be devoted to the improvement of the quality of packaging and labeling of pharmaceutical products, because in this direction there are serious shortcomings.

Correct packaging is required especially so as to protect and prolong the life of products. In this direction mistakes can be found in our sector too. As a result of poor packaging and storage alone, losses have occurred from time to time.

Another direction in which the attention of the enterprise managers must be concentrated both at the center and at the district, is of cooperation with the enterprises of other sectors. Continuous efforts have been made for the production of many articles which today are imported and for which large foreign currency funds are spent. In the glass factory of Kavaje, they succeeded in producing some of the glass articles which previously were imported, but this is just the beginning and the possibilities are great.

Besides the problems of the production enterprises, of special importance are also those which are connected with the planning and use of the funds of financial institutions, as well as some financial indicators of the pharmaceutical enterprises.

The financial problems too are being better evaluated by the management cadres of the health institutions as well as by the work collectives. A greater concern is being shown about the knowledge and the implementation of financial laws.

In recent years, according to the methodology of financial planning, different from previous years, the financial plan for all the health institutions on the republic level is drafted by the ministry on the basis of the request made by the districts and the national institutions. Also, on the basis of the quotas approved by the government, quotas for each district and institution are set. As a result of this practice, the planning and execution problems of the budget are of a higher level than in the past, because we have a more concrete knowledge of the demands of every district, by fully supporting the economic and material indicators with the financial ones which are in full unity between them. But, despite the noticeable improvements which are made with regard to the drafting of the most realistic plan possible, there still exist some shortcomings which are evident especially in the inflating of the plan to be on the safe side. This is so because during the period of the drawing-up of draft plans, work is done without pencil in hand to calculate, by each indicator, the real needs, not in global terms, but analytically, so that the demands are based on the best results realized by the institutions, sections, brigades and the individuals by using and generalizing them as obligatory indicators in planning.

The increase of the effectiveness of expenses in the health service has not always been at the center of attention of management cadres of health institutions, because if we compare the indexes of the use of beds in the plan and in reality, it results that there are great differences, which are a result of the weak and inadequate work done by the health organs in the districts during the planning period, because, as is known, quite a few expenses, such as personnel salaries, heating and electric energy, and maintenance of the institution are permanent and are not in correct relationship with the number of patients. This has lowered the effectiveness of expenses for each bed, and as a result, it has raised its cost. Another indication of unsatisfactory results is the insufficient utilization of day nurseries.

Earnings in the health sector are realized principally through the activity of dental clinics, day nurseries and health stations. But in 1979, the plan was fulfilled 99 percent, whereas the plan for revenues from the day nurseries was fulfilled 91 percent. It must be admitted that our cadres do not occupy themselves adequately with these problems, that they pay more attention to services, something which is very good, but few pay attention to the expenses of this service and the dynamics in comparison with the preceding year, quarter, month and half-month. Constant concern must be shown about the fulfillment of indicators and the fire of the battle against liberalism and indifference must be kept burning continually in dealing with the problems.

The struggle to demand funds from the state is constantly growing, and even great pressures are being exerted, but when it becomes a question of fulfilling the budget tasks, then there is neglect, even when it is known that the income covers expenses and expanded socialist reproduction.

In the health sector there are 11 enterprises of the pharmaceutical service, including 9 enterprises under the jurisdiction of the executive committees of the district people's councils and two enterprises under the direct jurisdiction of the ministry (Profarma and Fufarma).

In these enterprises, a better work was carried out in 1979 since the turnover has been realized 98 percent and circulating expenses have occurred in correct relationship to the turnover. The effectiveness of expenses in 1979 was better than in 1978. This conclusion is arrived at if we compare circulating expenses per 1,000 lek turnover spent in 1979, in comparison to 1978. Whereas in 1978, there were 196 lek of expenses per 1,000 lek turnover, in 1979,182.2 lek were spent that is 13.4 lek less. This shows that all possibilities exist to obtain good results with regard to the financial indicators. Often, the nonfulfillment of the income plan is influenced by long delays in the supply of articles, when the nonimportation of many raw materials occur. The import difficulties are known, but they must never be used as a curtain to hide our shortcomings with regard to the demands of the supply and the turnover plan, and to a more correct distribution of quotas every 3 months. It is, of course, the task of the workers of the ministry to fight harder in following up in a more systematic manner the important plan of the enterprises of foreign trade, which must be fulfilled for every article and every quarter. The import problems are serious problems which have to do, to a great extent, with the fulfillment of the tasks of the production plan and of the strengthening of the progress of the health service. Therefore, as such, they must always remain at the center of attention of the organs, at the center and at the base.

The enterprise for Pharmaceutical Supply (Fufarma) as a wholesale base, has connected the fulfillment of the import plan to the fulfillment of financial indicators. Starting here, therefore, greater efforts must be made for the fulfillment of the import tasks, since this enterprise alone has a large share of the budget income from the health sector.

One problem on which attention must be concentrated in the enterprises of the pharmaceutical sector is also that of the avoidance of stockpiles and of slow selling products. The tendency in this sector has been for a gradual improvement, because a more careful work has been done in carrying out the two respective decisions of the Council of Ministers, for which plans have been drafted both at the center and at the base, and the quantity of the slow-circulating goods has tended to decrease from day to day.

By analyzing the results of the enterprises of the health system for 1978 and 1979, as well for the first quarter of 1980, it results that a fundamental change must be made to improve the method of management and to further perfect the accounting record system. The economic and financial results must be analyzed every 10 days, but in order for this to be done, a more effective accounting system must be organized which must always reflect the economic-financial condition of the enterprise.

The party constantly reminds us that our socialist state, carries out the management of the economy on the basis of the economic laws of socialist society and of the economic policy of the party, therefore, the strengthening of the management and organization of the economy, by it, has been and continues to be a very important factor for the fulfillment of tasks. These recommendations were forcefully stressed at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee, and for us health workers they are of great importance in understanding and executing single scientific management on the basis of the democratic centralism of the plan from the center to the base.

The health workers have made efforts to raise the quality of service and of the scientific level of medical assistance of the constant improvement of the indicators of the activity, and, in particular, with regard to the discovery and prevention of infectious diseases, in the extension and expansion of health institutions as close as possible to the people, in organizing and providing quick medical assistance, strengthening out-patient services in the city and the village. A satisfactory work has been done also with regard to the implementation of decision No 2 of the Council of Ministers "About the extending of the prophylactic character of our medicine," and decision No 95 of the Chairmanship of the Council of Ministers "For the fundamental improvement of the health of mother and child." In all the districts cabinets for the treatment of cardiac-vascular illness, endocrine illness, contagious, occupational and oncological diseases and so forth have been opened or are being opened. Diagnostic procedures are being gradually introduced in the work method for the knowledge of the health conditions of the population.

But the results are not satisfactory, because we have shortcomings and weaknesses in management and organizational work, especially with regard to the realization of the indicators of the efficiency of institutions and of the tasks with which they have been charged. The utilization of beds at a level of 83.6 percent on a national scale for the institutions with beds in the city (in fact, in some districts at a still lower percentage) shows that the health cadres do not apply this task in a programmed manner in their daily activity, beginning with the director of the institution, or the responsible person of the health center, down to the simple physician. There does not exist a systematic and conclusive analysis in connection with the utilization of the beds, the quota of medicines, days of hospitalization, the quality of food and service, the making of the analysis on schedule and providing of medical assistance on time.

As we mentioned above, utilization of beds in the outlying hospitals is still a disturbing problem for us. This is a result of the mistakes in planning and constructing these institutions, and in establishing their capacity. But what must disturb us even more, is the inadequate work, still at a low level, of the medical cadres in the village and the small efforts to raise their technical-professional level. Without a thorough anlysis, they send the patients to the district hospitals, by not taking into consideration the colossal expenses of the state, the waste caused to the people and the damages created to the economy by taking the people away from work.

The controls made during 1979 in the districts of Berat, Pogradec, Elbasan, Fier, Mat, in hospitals No 1 and 2 in Tirana, and so forth, have shown that, despite improvements, patients continue to be accepted in hospitals without full and justified explanations, or there are cases when patients are accepted on an urgent basis without justification. People continue to be accepted in hospitals only for analysis purposes, which can be carried out on an out-patient basis, or patients are accepted for surgery, but leave the hospital without being operated upon, patients are kept in hospitals without justifiable reasons and without medical treatment for entire days, such as in Fier, Patos and so forth. X-rays are repeatedly taken and medical treatment is provided without scientific documentation, thus uselessly spending funds, medicines, reagents, films, and so forth, which are expensive imported goods. Such unjustified expenses run into millions of lek if we take into consideration the fact that a stay of one day in the hospital costs 45 lek, without calculating the damages caused by the absence from work and production.

The number of tests for the discovery of contagious diseases is constantly rising, but their quality still remains under the required level. This shows that measures must be taken for the improvement of the work in the bacteriological laboratories, and in particular with regard to the training of the medical cadres. We must also take into consideration the fact that even for a simple analysis there are expenses in work time, reagents, glass products, chemicals, electric energy, fuel materials, and so forth. These expenses justify themselves when the required objective has been achieved, but when they are done in a careless manner then they burden the state budget considerably. Many violations of the hygiene and health rules, in addition to their inherent dangers, also cause considerable economic and financial harm.

In this connection, a problem which has drawn greater attention, is also that of infections inside the hospitals. They not only result in the deterioration of the health condition of children and of adults but,as we stated, also increase economic-financial expenses.

The health workers have in their hands great material and monetary values which must be used profitably. But facts show that as a result of the liberal and indifferent attitudes, there are misuses and abuses with regard to the issuing of medical reports. This is shown by the facts that temporary disability on a national level is still high, and, in particular in the health institutions themselves.

Therefore, as one can see, with regard to the organization and the improvement of the quality of services, much remains to be done, therefore, the ministry, the health sections, the institutions and the enterprises of the health sector, must carry out a detailed analysis of their work, must analyze, one by one, the shortcomings and weaknesses and must take concrete measures to avoid them.

All know that the health sector is a nonproductive sphere and as such only spends and does not provide material goods, therefore, budgetary expenses which are essential, but must be carried out fully effectively burden the nonproductive sphere.

Another factor in the nonfulfillment of the investment plan has been the inadequate work of the health sections in the districts, which during the time of planning cause an "earthquake" when the items which they request are not planned for them. But it has been noticed that the enthusiasm and the concern of the planning period is weakened considerably during the period of the implementation of the plan.

From this point of view, the districts of Tropoje, Fier, Tirana, Pogradec, have done poor work; due to carelessness the planned funds have been used for the construction of day nurseries and health centers for 1979.

The execution of the contract is law, none of us has the right not to carry out the rules and orders of the government. There is no reason for us to be liberal and kind-hearted toward these shortcomings and mistakes in the field of the implementation and execution of the plan.

Violation of the rules of the planning methodology and of the Order No 8, which have to do with investments, are evident from the requests made during the drafting of the plan, by insisting on funds without presenting a design and estimate for the projects which will be built. Funds are requested in a frivolous manner, and in some cases these funds are inadequate, and the projects remain unfinished, as happened with the day nursery of Ura Vajgurore in Berat and with the policlinic of Milot, which changed its value three times, as well as with the department for contagious diseases in Erseke. As a result, the project is not put into operation within the year, but continues also during the next year, thus affecting the funds of that year.

Despite the shortcomings and the weaknesses which were observed in the fulfillment of the investments for 1979, the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the year 1980 has started well. The investment plan for the first quarter was fulfilled 106 percent. But this is only the beginning, which must inspire and mobilize us to fulfill, in all directions, the annual plan.

The 1980 plan must be fulfilled in all its indicators, because it is a good starting point for the positive start of 1981, for which we must prepare ourselves seriously starting now with the planning period. All parts of the plan must be coordinated like links of a single chain. One shortcoming which is observed is the lack of coordination of the investment plan with that of the material-technical base, which negatively influences its fulfillment. Great quantities of bricks are requested for the construction of day nurseries by districts which possess local resources such as rocks and so forth, in Erseke, Tepelene, Gjirokaster, Tropoje, Kukes, Diber, and so forth. The use of local materials is quite an important task, which the government and the party have constantly raised and which must be at the center of attention. In addition, progressive experience must be promoted with regard to the profitable savings and the use of various materials such as bricks, cement, iron sawed and aged lumber. We must rely on the progressive average during the drafting of requests; this is little known and used during the planning period. Great importance must be given to the consumption of energy materials such as gasoline, heat, coal, electric energy and so forth. In this regard, a good job is done by the districts and institutions, but nevertheless, there have been districts which have exceeded their quotas in comparison to the plan.

Keeping track of the fulfillment of the consumption of materials must be done daily with pencil in hand and must be analyzed every 5 days and 10 days, and when it is noticed that consumption is being exceeded, alarm must be given immediately by turning it into a great problem. One must act in this manner for all the materials which are consumed by our enterprises and institutions. Better management and control must be expected today from all, beginning with the ministry, executive committee, enterprise, institution, unit and brigade, sector and down to the individual. All must show concern and anxiety about the problems of the handling and the use, with a strict policy of savings of material and monetary values because it is a matter of the labor and sweat of the people.

5112
CSO: 2100/54

## NEED TO ELIMINATE VIOLATIONS OF WORK DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Healthy Proletarian Discipline Everywhere and Always"]

[Excerpts] As a result of the influence of the remnants of the past and of the pressure of bourgeois ideology in some workers we still find instances of violation of proletarian discipline in work and liberal attitudes toward these violations which have an effect on the economy and which hinder our progress. Proletarian discipline begins with the exact observance of the work schedule. Coming to work and beginning work on schedule and leaving work at the established time are not minor matters but are basic conditions for the execution of proletarian discipline in work. In some agricultural cooperatives the effectiveness of the utilization of working time is low. Some employees and scientific workers in state and scientific institutions have a low effectiveness in the utilization of working time. In some economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives there are a large number of unjustified absences from work and so-called administrative leave. Although this period is one of the most important ones in agriculture, hundreds of workers are absent each day in Gramsh, Kukes, Pogradec, Lushnje and Shkoder districts. Temporary work disability in some enterprises, health institutions and sociocultural institutions is high. The damage of these occurrences is great not only from the economic viewpoint but also from the ideological viewpoint because they have a negative effect on the education of the people which, above all, is carried out through work and in work. Such attitudes damage the interests of the workers and of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the workers and the cooperativists should be intolerant toward these manifestations and toward liberal attitudes in regard to them.

Measures to strengthen work discipline should not be undertaken as aims in themselves but should be closely connected with the achievement of the plan and with their influence on the fulfillment of each indicator of the plan. The ideological struggle against foreign manifestations and liberal atittudes toward them should be intensified. Importance should be given to informing the workers in regard to the laws of the state and labor legislation which express the line of the economic policy of the party and to educating them in the exact execution of the laws and their protection from any violation. Administrative measures, in accordance with the laws of the state should be taken in regard to repeated violators of proletarian discipline and of the laws and regulations of the state.

The perfection of the organization system is an important factor in establishing a strict proletarian discipline in work. The failure to assign specific duties, the failure to organize the work place, the failure to supply raw materials on a regular basis or the failure to create other necessary conditions for normal work not only cause damage and irregularities to the economy but also are a cause of the violation of proletarian discipline in work and have a bad effect on the instilling of work practices in workers.

The work of the party and its levers and of the government and economic organs is to aim so that these matters will be taken in hand by all workers and cooperative members so that they will further kindle the flame of criticism against any violation of comradely discipline against weaknesses in organization and management and against liberal bureaucratic foot-dragging on the part of the administration. A militant atmosphere, intolerant towards any foreign manifestation in the understanding and execution of discipline and against liberal attitudes should be created. It is especially important to strengthen and increase the mutual social control system among workers every day and every hour that each worker will conscientiously execute his duties and adhere to all the rules of discipline.

CSO: 2100/73

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, Petraq Pojani is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, replacing Misto Treska. [AU121628 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 81 AU]

CSO: 2100/68

# LACK OF PARTY CONSISTENCY IN DEALINGS WITH KISZ NOTED

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 5, May 81 pp 16-17

[Excerpt] In response to a question as to whether the Party has a uniform opinion concerning youth, Gabor Deak, first secretary of the Budapest District XIII party committee, replied as follows:

"The discussions held in our district over the past weeks reveal that unity of party opinion as related to youth and KISZ needs to be strengthened in line with stand of valid, clear and unequivocal party resolutions. In fact there are indications that certain extremist conclusions arrived at independently or on the basis of superficial phenomena in regard to KISZ work have intensified at times in some places. I must admit that this period, in addition to bringing such views to light, has provided opportunity for clarifying contested issues and arriving at common ground. Our party organizations have taken advantage of this opportunity so that action will become more consistent in the future.

"Clarification is made more complex since occasionally completely contradictory conclusions are arrived at from the same set of facts as the result of differing outlooks. For instance: Some criticize KISZ claiming it is too demanding on its members and aims to be some sort of vanguard; other criticize it for precisely the opposite reason. In principle, everyone agrees that KISZ should be part of policy formulation. However, when the question arises in connection with individual KISZ organizations, there is uncertainty and even the matter of suitability is questioned at times. One could also mention KISZ influence on working youth. It is a fact that there has been progress here; organization has improved, but it is also true that progress is insufficient. Many see this as deterioration. Thus there are differences in judging the situation and in what is to be considered desirable. In the same way, there are still misunderstandings concerning the interpretation of KISZ organizational independence; these have come to light in the past and at present at time of elections. There is no denying that there is conflict and confusion when someone other than previously agreed upon 'official' candidate is elected by a KISZ membership meeting. Of course the party's policy in matters pertaining to cadres must definitely prevail. However, when the previous idea fails to meet the wishes of the collective, then we must carefully weigh the political suitability of the selected candidate, seek the solution which will best serve to strengthen both party control and mass influence. To judge from the foregoing, our committee feels that there is work to be done so that everyone will interpret political character of party guidance and the organization independence of KISZ correctly."

CSO: 2500/249

# STRUCTURE OF POLISH ARMED FORCES REVIEWED

## Branches of the Armed Forces

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 4, 25 Apr 81 p 20

[Article: "Fliers, Tankers, Artillerymen and Engineers"]

[Text] The "enemy" is grouping his forces on the opposite bank of the river. He must be prevented from doing this, so the commander has decided to execute a forced crossing of the river and continue the offensive. The staff has worked out an operational plan, and now everything depends on the combat vehicle crews and gun crews, on the tankers and engineers, on the squads, platoons and companies.

The forced crossing of a river is like a panoramic spectacle, with rich and complex action. In addition to the main plot it has a multitude of secondary episodes--and many, many actors, each of whom has his role, his place and his time of action.

It begins. The fliers make their entrance first. The aircraft have rushed across the river, and now their combat dance is in progress over the "enemy" positions, and the earth erupts in geysers of fire and smoke. The riverbank has been "softened up," prepared for the assault landing. Two groups of helicopters carrying the tactical assault force have just appeared. They are supported by Lim aircraft.

The helicopters, which resemble big-bellied dragonflies, have disappeared behind the trees. The artillerymen's time is here. The day of judgment has come for the "enemy's" strongpoints, and in an instant the earth has reared.

After what seems scarcely more than a minute of precise work by the artillerymen, the bank has apparently been sufficiently softened up, for the river's turn has come. The "enemy" has mined it as he retreated. But there is a way to deal with this problem too. Now tanks appear with bangalore torpedoes. It is only necessary to fire them, and they shoot across the river, explode and detonate the mines on the bottom. There is a sound like a mighty gong, or rather several explosions at almost the same moment, and in several places on the river curtains of water have risen to a height of several stories. Now there are no more mines, and next act of this vast spectacle can begin.

The water has begun to seethe. A short while ago the infantry subunits got the order, and now the armored personnel carriers are entering the river. Like floating fortresses, they cross the river, while at the same time firing on "enemy" strong points.

Before the last of the armored personnel carriers have reached the opposite bank, the BWP's (infantry combat vehicles) have appeared on the river. They drive--or rather, swim--in echelons. Behind them are the tanks. These cross the river underwater, on the bottom.

Not everything with which the army is equipped can cross a water obstacle on its own: trucks and guns must cross on bridges or ferries, so the engineers spring into action. They have an extremely difficult task, because the river is wide, the current strong and the banks wet. Nonetheless, the bridge is ready in less than half an hour. When streams of vehicles appear on it, the opposite bank seems quiet and peaceful...

This brief account from an exercise makes it possible to realize that a modern army is an extremely complex organism which includes various types of forces: fliers and antiaircraft forces, combat engineers, tankers, chemical troops and the like. It would seem difficult to acquire a feel for its organization, but this difficulty is only apparent, because in reality an army is a structure which is organized clearly and logically, and above all functionally.

## Branches of the Armed Forces

The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic (colloquially called the army or the troops) are divided into four parts called branches of the armed forces. They are: 1) the ground forces; 2) the air forces; 3) the national air defense forces; and 4) the navy.

The ground forces have the mission of preventing enemy forces from invading the country and of holding or seizing specific areas or objectives. They act in coordination with the other branches of the armed forces and with forces detached by the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. Thanks to their modern equipment and armaments, they have great firepower, are highly maneuverable and can conduct combat operations at a rapid pace and over great distances. They are also capable of crossing water barriers and other terrain obstacles and of carrying out airborne maneuvers.

The air forces are intended to support the ground forces, to give them cover against attack from the air, to conduct aerial reconnaissance of the enemy, to destroy or neutralize enemy reserves, and to transport ground forces by air.

The national air defense forces have the mission of keeping enemy air attack weapons out of our air space or destroying them. In peacetime they monitor air traffic in the country's air space.

The navy is charged with the defense of the sea border and with protecting our political and economic interests in the Baltic Sea area. In the event of armed conflict it will conduct reconnaissance in the Baltic region, destroy enemy forces, protect friendly ground forces operating along the coast, and transport troops and supplies by sea.

That, in brief, is the nature of the branches of the armed forces. Each of them is divided into combat arms.

## The Combat Arms

The ground forces include, among others, the following combat arms:

--The mechanized forces, organized into subunits, units and large tactical units. They have the widest variety of equipment and armaments, including infantry combat vehicles, armored personnel carriers, tanks, missiles of various types and missions, automatic weapons and the like;

--The tank forces, frequently called the army's "mailed fist," are the ground forces' main striking force. Their tanks are provided with guns, crew-served automatic weapons and antiaircraft machine guns. They are designed for crossing water barriers and zones of radioactive contamination, they have considerable resistance to the effects of nuclear weapons, and they are capable of operating under any weather conditions, and at night.

The ground forces also include airborne assault units, missile forces, artillery, antiaircraft defense forces, shore defense units, combat engineers, chemical troops, signal troops, transportation units and tactical air forces (we will discuss these combat arms in more detail in subsequent articles).

The air forces include:

--The fighter air force, whose primary mission is to provide cover to friendly troops and installations against enemy air attacks (it acts in close coordination with the ground forces' antiaircraft defense forces, the national air defense forces and the navy's air defense forces);

--The attack-fighter air force, whose mission is to support the mechanized, tank and air assault forces on the battlefield;

--The fighter-bomber air force, whose mission is to destroy important enemy objectives in the depth of his deployments;

--The reconnaissance air force, whose mission is to perform reconnaissance as required by friendly missile, tank, mechanized and airborne assault forces (this involves primarily reconnoitering nuclear missile launchers, areas of buildup or axes of movement of enemy reserves, command posts, communications centers and the like);

--The transport air force, whose mission is to transport troops and their weapons and equipment and all types of material and technical resources by air;

--The auxiliary air force, whose mission is to perform important tasks for the other air forces, the branches of the armed forces and the combat arms (assuring communications, transporting wounded and the like).

The national air defense forces include:

--Antiaircraft missile and artillery units;

--The fighter air force;

--The radio forces (we described the WOPK [national air defense forces] at greater length in an article in ZOLNIERZ POLSKI No 43 (1980)).

The navy includes:

--Groups of surface ships (combat, special-purpose, auxiliary and tender ships), including destroyers, missile and torpedo boats, sub chasers, landing ships, minesweepers and the like;

--Submarine groups;

--The naval air force;

--Shore units (artillery, communications, engineers and the like).

The Services

An integral part of our armed services is the specialized services, whose basic mission is to supply the branches of the armed forces, the combat arms and the other services, both in peacetime and during the conduct of military operations, with everything which they need to carry out their tasks.

The main services include: the armaments and electronics service, the tank and truck service, the health service, the rations, clothing and POL [petroleum, oil and lubricants] service, the billeting service, the topographic service, and the Internal Military Service.

## Ground Forces Organization

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 5, 1 Feb 81 p 20

[Article: "The Mailed Fist"]

[Text] The alarm sounded in the night. Although complete silence was required, the regiment left the enclosures skillfully. The first to pass through the gates were the tankers under Capt Jan Zacharski. The critical factors in this success were both able command of the company and the excellent training and teamwork of the crews.

The tank drivers encountered their most difficult test when the company was far from its enclosure and the tanks had to be driven along narrow forest routes using night-vision devices. But the other crew members were not idle: the commanders both directed the crews and monitored the operation of the mechanisms, and the gunners and loaders checked the guns and the condition of the ammunition.

Orders, commands and reports passed back and forth through the ether. From these, the captain knew that the right-flank platoon had fired on and destroyed "enemy" antitank weapons directly ahead, that the tanks ahead of him were crossing a mine field using bangalore torpedoes, and that the tanks on the left wing had neutralized a mine barrier (using minesweeping attachments).

Forward! The company struck at the "enemy." Driven by the power of 600 mechanical horses, the tanks crossed antitank trenches, negotiated concrete pillars and antitank barriers and traps, and pressed forward like a battering ram.

Now not only were mighty engines audible, but 100-millimeter guns spoke and machine guns barked as they sowed ruin among the enemy strong points.

The mobile fortresses, rushing off on rapid maneuvers (encirclement and flanking), disorganized the "enemy" defense, fragmented it and destroyed it. At last the "enemy" could not withstand the powerful assault and began to withdraw. This he was not allowed to do: for they were right at his heels, they encircled him from the sides, and sometimes they were even ahead of him. When it appeared that nothing barred their way, they were delayed by a river--but not for long.

First, the crews of the armored personnel carriers that were operating in coordination with the tanks forced a crossing of the water obstacle. When they reached the opposite shore, they threw back the "enemy" troops defending against them and fortified themselves in the area they had seized, after which the tankers again went into action. They crossed underwater, on the bottom, to continue their pursuit.

The tankers and mechanized forces (as the modern infantry is generally called) are the nucleus and main force of our ground forces. They are also the oldest combat arm of the Polish People's Army: their history began at the time of the formation of the T. Kosciuszko 1st Infantry Division. The 1st Tank Regiment, consisting of 32 T-34 tanks, 7 T-34-76 tanks and 3 BA-64 armored trucks, was also formed at that time. The regiment participated in the Battle of Lenino.

Although this beginning was modest, subsequent development occurred extremely rapidly. When a great tank battle was fought at Studzianki in August 1944, a large Polish unit, the Bohatery Westerplatte 1st Armored Brigade, took part in it, making an important contribution to holding and expanding the Warta-Magnuszewski bridgehead. Fighting men of this brigade also fought for right-bank Warsaw, Bydgoszcz, Miroslawiec, Wejherowo and Gdynia, ending their combat road in Gdansk.

Other tank and mechanized units were also formed, including the 15th Armored Artillery Regiment and the 1st Mechanized Reconnaissance Battalion. In addition, the formation of the 1st Armored Corps, consisting of three armored brigades, three armored artillery regiments, motorized infantry brigades and other smaller subunits, was begun. The corps distinguished itself in the battles on its combat road from Niesky to Budziszyn to Drezno to Melnik and the northern suburbs of Prague.

During the war the Polish Army also included other tank and mechanized units. At the end of the war, i.e., on 9 May 1945, the tank and mechanized forces had about 600 tanks and armored guns, while the personnel accounted for 8 percent of the armed forces total. This had become possible through the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union--including personnel assistance. We received our first commanders and specialists from Soviet units, and our first armor officers were trained in the Pushchanskiy Tank Officers School or in similar schools in Gorkiy, Saratov, Leningrad and other cities.

The second stage in the development of our tank and mechanized forces began after the end of the war. During this period we began, on the basis of Soviet licenses, to produce our own tanks, armored personnel carriers and other equipment.

A particularly dynamic development of our tank and mechanized forces began after Poland joined the Warsaw Pact. Thanks to fraternal cooperation, we were able to begin full-scale production of the modern T-54 combat vehicles, and subsequently of the T-55. These tanks are powerfully armed and possess, among other things, night-vision devices and gun stabilizers which make it possible to conduct accurate fire while on the move, regardless of the time of day or night.

Our units also acquired modern types of armored personnel carriers with various applications, using crew-served and missile weapons. This significantly increased the firepower and maneuverability of the mechanized and tank forces, while the term "infantry" in its traditional sense became meaningless.

Because of the particular importance of the tank and mechanized forces on the modern battlefield, we will continue to perfect them, seeing to it that this combat arm will not be inferior to potential enemies.

## Not Only Tankers and Mechanized Troops

In addition to the tank and mechanized forces, the ground forces include:

--Airborne assault units intended for the conduct of combat operations in terrain held by the enemy, including terrain in his deep rear. They are moved by air to the area of combat operations. They have equipment which is designed for parachute drops.

--The Missile Forces, created during the 1960's. They have missiles with various missions and ranges. As the ground forces' main fire force they can be used in particular to destroy enemy weapons of mass destruction, reserves, troop transport systems and other important targets. They have long range and high mobility.

--Artillery, which is still an irreplaceable fire asset on the modern battlefield. It supplements missile strikes, neutralizes and destroys concealed and nonconcealed targets, combats enemy tanks and antitank weapons and the like. The artillerymen are equipped, among other things, with howitzers (including self-propelled models), guns, howitzers, antitank missiles, multiple rocket launchers and mortars.

--The air defense forces are charged with protecting various combat arms and installations against air attack. They are equipped with short-range antiaircraft missile systems, SAM systems (guided and self-guiding types), and conventional antiaircraft artillery. The Air Defense soldiers also have modern radio systems for detecting aerial targets, processing firing data, and vectoring rockets and directing guns toward their targets.

--A coast defense unit whose function is to protect the maritime border in coordination with other forces. It includes various combat arms and services, making it a multipurpose unit.

--Combat engineering forces, whose mission is to support the combat operations of other forces. They include specialized units and subunits, such as combat engineering, pontoon, crossing and assault, bridging, concealment and highway engineering units. They possess a variety of crossing equipment, measuring equipment, earth-moving machinery, field electrical generating stations, water-drilling equipment and explosives and mining equipment. They carry out missions in support of other forces, but may also engage directly in combat with the enemy.

--The chemical forces are charged primarily with protecting other forces against the effects of weapons of mass destruction and with laying smoke screens. They have equipment for radiation and chemical reconnaissance and equipment for special operations and for decontamination.

--Ground forces aviation is used for direct support of the operations of mechanized, tank and airborne assault units, and for reconnaissance and air transport of troops and supplies. It also includes helicopters and aircraft used to organize airborne command posts.

--Signal forces provide all armed forces branches and combat arms with communications for command and coordination. They also organize special notification and alarm communications. They are equipped, among other things, with radio stations of various powers, radio lines, telegraph, telephone and facsimile equipment, and television, and have helicopters and aircraft.

--Transport units, whose mission is to transport troops and supplies and to maintain roads and lines of communication in usable condition. There are also highway units, railway units and truck units.

## Navy: Composition of Fleet

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 6, 8 Feb 81 p 18

[Article: "On the Maritime Border"]

[Text] When the submarine was near the sea area where it might expect to encounter an "enemy" surface ship, the commander gave the order to submerge. This meant that thereafter it would track the enemy with its periscope and onboard sonar set. Because the visibility at sea was extremely poor, the main observation work fell to the sonar.

Not long after, the boatswain reported that the target had been located. "Maintain contact" was the reply. At the same time, the combat alarm was sounded in all of the submarine's compartments and the pace of activity picked up.

At regular intervals, the sonar provided data on the target that had been located. Using this information, the navigation officer was able to map out the "enemy's" maneuvers precisely. At the same time, the torpedo electronics officer was preparing the data required to execute a torpedo attack. The torpedomen went into action at their stations, so that the launchers would be ready to fire as soon as possible.

"Ready!" Shortly afterwards came the command "Fire!" The submarine shook, and the weapons officer reported, "Torpedo away."

Surface ships have ways of dealing with submarines, and can respond to attack with an attack of their own. Accordingly, before executing their next attack, the submarine crew had to leave the location from which they had made the first attack as quickly as possible.

Although the second attack was really much more difficult (for it had to be carried out in a much shorter time and at a smaller distance), the torpedo rushed off on exactly the course that had been determined for it.

The long period spent submerged and the two torpedo attacks had tired the submarine crew, but now they faced the final and most difficult part of the exercise: a salvo attack.

Time crept forward, because the submarine had to approach the position from which it would begin its attack by a so-called "tactical zigzag" route. Fatigue and tension stilled conversation among the sailors; they worked in silence, and only the necessary reports and commands could be heard.

"Fire!" Now the characteristic shaking was considerably stronger.

There was a period of uncertainty over whether they had succeeded. Finally, as in the two previous attacks, there came the radio report from the crew of the helicopter which was operating in coordination with the submarine: the torpedoes had gone exactly to their target.

There was not even time for mutual congratulations. "Submerge!" came the commander's order. And before nightfall the submarine was already moored in its usual place at the quay.

This is the way the sailors of our navy serve and train every day. Let us recall that the Polish navy (the fourth branch of the armed forces) has the mission of defending the state's maritime border and protecting our political and economic interests in the Baltic. Our fleet has the forces and weapons necessary to carry out these tasks. They are:

--Surface ships, which can be divided into three groups: 1) combat ships; 2) special ships; and 3) auxiliary ships and tenders.

--Submarines.

--The naval air force.

Our navy's surface ships include, among others, destroyers, missile and torpedo boats, sub chasers, landing ships, patrol ships, minesweepers, tankers, rescue and salvage ships, and hydrographic ships. They constitute separate classes and are intended to perform different tasks. We shall describe some of them in more detail.

Destroyers have extremely powerful missile and artillery weapons, torpedo launchers and depth-charge launchers. They are intended to combat surface combat ships and transports, and to provide missile and gunnery support for amphibious landings and the operations of the ground forces in coastal areas.

Missile and torpedo boats are extremely fast, powerfully armed vessels. Their task is to destroy enemy ships at sea and to protect friendly coasts from enemy attack, particularly on coastal lines of communications, roads and dock areas. They also combat enemy amphibious assault forces and protect the coast against enemy attack.

Subchasers have special sonar equipment and depth-charge launchers. Their mission is to track and combat submarines.

Minesweepers and minesweeping boats are used to locate and destroy mine fields in coastal areas and individual mines laid by enemy ships.

Submarines constitute one of the main branches of the naval forces. They are intended primarily to conduct combat operations in distant areas, to destroy the enemy's ships and attack his convoys, to perform concealed patrols (observation) and reconnaissance far from friendly bases, and to attack enemy bases and shore facilities. Submarines can blockade enemy ports and lay mines and can transport troops, combat equipment and supplies underwater to friendly bases encircled by the enemy.

The naval air force's primary mission is to conduct reconnaissance and to patrol the Baltic Sea area, to locate enemy submarines and destroy them from the air, and to protect friendly ships from enemy air attack. The naval air force has fighter and attack-fighter aircraft with the armaments necessary to engage in battle at sea, as well as helicopters.

Our navy's current status was achieved through several stages of construction. It began literally from zero.

The order from the supreme commander of the Polish army creating the navy was issued on 7 July 1944, and the first Independent Reserve Naval Battalion, formed on 28 October 1944 in Lublin (because at the time our ports were in the hands of the Germans) became the first unit of the new, people's navy. The battalion was transferred to Oksiva in April 1945, and the navy command was organized in July of that year.

Initially our navy's only vessel was the launch Korsarz, which was repaired in the summer of 1945. In October the submarines, Sep, Rys and Zbik and the minesweepers Czajka, Mewa, Rybitwa and Zuraw returned to our country, covered with combat glory, and in subsequent years 23 ships (minesweepers, coastal ships, subchasers and torpedo boats) were delivered to our navy by the Soviet Union. Overall, this was already a solid potential. The minesweepers immediately began to clear the coastal waters of mines, helped by Soviet minesweepres.

In 1946, the expansion of repair bases was begun. The training of specialists and officers got into full swing at the same time.

An extremely important stage in the development of our navy came in the 1950's, when it received new-generation ships and technical equipment (domestically produced in some cases). Military ports along the coast were enlarged, and observation posts were created. The scientific research base was further expanded.

The equipping of the fleet with missiles, which began in 1963-1965, affected its combat strength. At that time the navy had missile ships purchased from the Soviet Union which were the beginning of the current generation of our ships.

Subsequently the navy acquired a series of unique, modern demagnetization devices. Miniaturized portable control and measuring instruments with digital equipment that included integrated components, logic circuits, magnetic memories and the like were developed (many of them were recommended for use in Warsaw Pact armies).

What the Polish navy now possesses was created in large part by Polish engineers and serves to express the entire nation's concern over the security of our maritime border.

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# CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR DWELLINGS

## Urban Areas

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 11, 15 Mar 81 p 20

[Text] When, toward the end of World War II, the Allies began to bomb German cities, at first an average of three persons would perish in each bomb-destroyed building. However, after the self-defense of apartment buildings had been organized the casualties decreased so sharply that the ratio was reversed, amounting now to one human casualty for three bomb-destroyed houses.

This example already proves how important is the protection of a building and the self-defense of its inhabitants. In a manner of speaking, by protecting your house you also save your life.

Much has changed since World War II. Nuclear missiles represent an incomparably greater threat to civilian populations (particularly to inhabitants of cities) than aircraft bombs and artillery shells. Likewise, apartment buildings are different from those of years ago. Many of us live in large dwelling complexes which frequently house more persons than a medium-sized village. The destruction of such an "anthill-like dwelling complex" can transform it into a mass grave of tens of persons. Elevators, water, sewer, gas and electric installations make modern buildings vulnerable even to conventional assault weapons. This is an additional threat to their tenants; as an example: rendering inoperative an elevator in a high-rise building, which is indeed very easy to achieve, seriously complicates the evacuation of the inhabitants of the middle and highest stories. The large concrete slabs of which modern apartment buildings are constructed can make it extremely difficult to rescue tenants who have been buried under the rubble.

In spite of this, it would be wrong to conclude that under present-day conditions the protection of an apartment building and the self-defense of its inhabitants are foredoomed to failure. Nothing of the kind! Only it is a much more difficult matter than before and one that calls for better preparation.

### Duties of Tenants

The law concerning the universal defense obligation states that the population can be obligated to "prepare the protection of a house or an apartment building." The practical implementation of this obligation consists in:

--observing and reporting a threat to a building;

--accumulating means to fight a fire and preventing a fire from spreading;

--providing hygienic and sanitary conditions;

--organizing supplies from alternate sources of water, energy, and heat;

--preparing the tenants' basements for use as shelters from bombing and contamination, and constructing (in the vicinity of a house) antiaircraft portholes;

--organizing care centers for children, elderly, and ill;

--relaying to the tenants information about the situation and about their tasks;

--carrying out work related to dispersal of the population, safeguarding the population's property, and emergency housing for the homeless and victims of fires;

--giving sanitary and medical first aid to those affected;

--performing emergency repairs of energy, water and sewer installations inside an apartment house and in its immediate vicinity.

The implementation of many of these tasks depends to a large extent on the inventiveness and resourcefulness of the inhabitants of a house and of a housing project. An example of this can be the action of the inhabitants of the capital during the 1944 Warsaw Uprising; when water ran out in houses, the inhabitants of Warsaw dug hundreds of wells in their backyards; when electricity and gas ran out, community kitchens were organized; when there was the danger of being fired upon by the Germans, passages connecting one house's basement to another house's basement were dug.

## If You Live in a City...

Our duty to protect our house includes also the duty to make the necessary preparations so that a properly prepared apartment will protect its tenants against the diffused and heat radiation of a nuclear explosion, against radioactive dust and bomb fragments; such an apartment should also have fire protection.

The walls of a building are a natural shield against radiation. It is worth knowing that in multistory apartment buildings the radiation decrease coefficient is the greatest for the walls of the middle floors, while it is the smallest for the walls of apartments on the ground floor and on upper floors. This coefficient could be substantially increased through increasing the thickness of the wall on the inside of an apartment, and also through walling up the windows, but often this will not be possible.

The most practical solution is protecting windows and balcony doors with bags filled with sand or dirt, at least to the height of an adult (these bags will also protect against heat radiation and bomb fragments). It is also possible to shield windows with wardrobes and other furniture, but this is a risky method since furniture is flammable.

Curtains and shades, easily ignited by heat radiation, should be removed from windows. For the same reason, carpets and runners should be rolled up and transferred to windowless storage spaces or stored in wardrobes or chests. In an apartment there must be absolutely no flammable and explosive materials such as varnishes, solvents, glue, gasoline, etc.

To give window panes additional protection we can paint them white or seal them crosswise with paper tape. Since blackout is mandatory during a war, proper shades should be prepared for windows and balcony doors. It is best to make these of thick black paper, and to roll them up above windows during the day.

Since damage to gas, water, and electric power lines should be reckoned with, we should familiarize ourselves with the location of these lines, especially of faucets and valves, so as to be able to immediately turn off water or gas mains in an emergency.

A very important matter is the protection of food supplies. Nonliquid products, such as grain cereals, peas, macaroni, flour and sugar, and also bread and biscuits, can be stored in cardboard packaging or in aluminum foil bags. It is best to store butter, margarine and other fats in jars covered with aluminum foil, parchment, or paper. Pots, saucepans, buckets, etc., can be utilized as protective containers to store food. This protectively packaged food is then stored in cupboards, chests, refrigerators, or basements.

Potatoes, carrots and beets are stored in sacks and barrels, or covered with tarpaulin or with aluminum foil (they should also be protected against rats and mice). Drinking water supplies are stored in containers, milk cans, thermos bottles, jars, gallon jars, and bottles.

It is absolutely necessary to remember to provide in apartments and buildings free passageways which will enable tenants to leave a building rapidly in case of a fire or some other danger.

## Means of Fire Extinguishing

The most widely available means of extinguishing fire include water, sand, dirt, asbestos blankets and ordinary blankets, sacks, and other fabrics.

Portable fire-extinguishing equipment includes shovels, suppressors, grappling hooks, pickaxes, axes, portable ladders, buckets, and also chemical-type extinguishers and water-type extinguishers.

Water is the most popular means of fire extinguishing; this does not mean, however, that it can be used to liquidate all sources of fire. Water must not be used to extinguish:

--electric installations with live current;

--flammable liquids which are lighter than water (gasoline, kerosene);

--substances which emit combustible gases when doused with water (carbide, potassium, lime);

--materials which produce high temperature (e.g., magnesium).

When using water, we should:

--pour it, if possible, into the center of the source of fire.

If possible, we should douse with water objects which are in the immediate vicinity of a fire but which still have not caught fire:

--when flames creep upward (e.g., up a wall), we pour water on the upper part of a burning object. Water flows downward and also extinguishes the lower burning part.

When covering the source of a fire with a blanket, window shade or some other material, a good practice is to douse it with water. If possible, a fabric should adhere to the burning object (folds and protrusions permit air to get in).

When using sand and other nonliquid means, we should cover the fire with it from the side on which the flames are spreading to other objects, and so usually against the wind in an open space or from the side of doors and windows in closed spaces.

## Rural Areas

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 12, 22 Mar 81 p 20

[Text] If You Live in the Country...

From the previous "lesson" we know how to prepare a city house for self-defense. This time we will speak about the preparation of a country farm. This topic should interest not only students in rural schools; because, in the event of having been endangered, many inhabitants of cities will be dispersed to the country, where they will participate in the population's self-defense.

And this is the first matter to keep in mind during the preparation of a country farm for self-defense. The thing is to provide a place in the latter for persons who have been evacuated from a city.

The next matter is to prepare a country farm in such a way that it will protect people and animals from the effects of weapons of mass destruction (particularly from radioactive and chemical contamination) and from bomb and shell fragments.

In a rural environment, protection of buildings from fire is of particular importance.

The general principles of preparing a country farm for self-defense are similar to those which apply to city houses. To give you an example: we prepare buildings for blackout in the same way, while an additional protection against nuclear radiation and fragments will be provided by shielding window and door openings with bags filled with sand or dirt.

Since many rural buildings have cellars, an important matter is utilizing cellars as shelters for the population. The most suited to this purpose are cellars which are completely in the ground (if a cellar protrudes above the ground surface, its walls should be reinforced), and are dry, and whose ceilings are constructed of fireproof materials (and thus, they cannot be of wood).

No cellars should be chosen for shelters if the former are located near water tanks, power plants, and storehouses of flammable and explosive materials. They cannot be cellars over which heavy machinery and other heavy objects are located.

The cellars should be tightly sealed (but, at the same time, ventilation should be provided for); we seal, first of all, window and door openings and also other superfluous openings in ceilings and walls.

If there is no cellar, then silo pits, for example, can be utilized as shelters from contamination. Adapting a masonry-type silo as a shelter, we cover it on top with a layer of dirt. In the silo's ceilings we make air vents and a hatch with a ladder (covered with a tentlike roof). Inside, partitions should be constructed and a toilet should be prepared.

A simple and easy way to build shelters is to use branches of young trees as construction material. The shelters can be constructed of dry branches, of reed, and of other materials on hand.

We make bundles of dry branches or of reeds, and then place the bundles on special sawhorses. For tying the bundles it is best to use a wire whose diameter is from 2 to 4 millimeters. The bundles are placed tightly one against another and then are tied together with the wire.

If we prepare this kind of shelter in soft and powdery earth, we have to reinforce the pit's walls with poles driven upright. We weave (or tie) the branches between the poles. If we do not have poles we can replace them with bundles of young tree branches which will at the same time form the shelter's walls and ceiling.

We set aside the matter of constructing antiaircraft portholes, because this topic is amply discussed in the Civil Defense manual.

For the protection of animals from contamination and infections we utilize livestock buildings, sealing them properly with materials on hand (the best is a mixture of clay, cement, and lime). Cracks in walls and between window and door frames should be sealed up.

As regards windows, we leave unsealed only those which are indispensable for the natural lighting of the inside of buildings, and we seal the remaining ones shut. Windows can also be shielded with aluminum foil, and windowpanes can be reinforced with crossed strips of wood and sealed around the edges with a sealing mixture.

It is best to seal the doors of cowbarns and pigpens with tarpaper or with foil. From the inside we should hang drapes made of a heavy material (so that they will adhere to the doorframes).

An additional protection (particularly against gamma radiation) is piling dirt against the walls (from the outside) to the height of the windows.

Particularly valuable animals, especially breeding animals, can be protected in dugouts, which provide better protection against radiation than pigpens and cowbarns.

Food for people is protected in a manner similar to that which applies to city conditions (see previous "lesson"). A separate matter is the collection and protection of feed for animals.

The protection of fodder consists, first of all, in protecting it from contamination and infections and thus from radioactive dust precipitation and from contamination by means of poison and biological warfare.

A supply of animal feed for 5-7 days and nights should be kept in sealed cowbarns and pigpens. If these lack water installations, a water supply should be provided for.

The remaining feed supplies are best stored in enclosed spaces (barns, sheds, lofts, silos) which should be tightly sealed. A portion of animal feed (see beets) is stored in mounds. Stacks of hay and straw (for reasons of fire prevention, they should be located at a safe distance from farm buildings) should be covered with tarpaulin or aluminum foil. In extreme cases, they can be covered with a layer of plain straw (pressed down with poles, branches, or boards), which, however, may not be used for feed later on. In winter, the stacks can be covered with a layer of ice (by pouring water on them on frosty days).

Of particular importance is protection of fodder for milk cows; enough should be stored to last at least 3 months.

Sources of water should be protected just as carefully as food and fodder.

How can it be done?

The matter of wells is a relatively simple one. If a well has a wooden boarding, we should pack around it a layer of clay up to 50 cm high and 1.5-2 m wide. Such girding of a well boarding with clay will prevent contaminated surface water from getting into the well. The clay ring around the well should be covered with a 10-20 cm thick layer of sand which we replace in the event of contamination. Around the well a sewer ditch should be dug, to carry off contaminated rainwater.

A well must be tightly covered. Additionally, we place over a well a roof made of boards or of braidwork covered with clay.

In the event of using natural sources of water, we should construct a suitable water reservoir. How should it be done? We dig a pit where a spring is breaking through. The walls of the pit should be reinforced with boards or poles, while the bottom of the pit should be covered with gravel and sand. Then the pit is covered tightly with boards and with a layer of sand approximately 60 cm thick. The last operation is installation of a water pipe.

In rural conditions, a very important matter is rescuing animals in the event of a fire in farm buildings. Animals are very susceptible to smoke; therefore, their rescue should begin, if possible, before the fire has spread to livestock buildings.

It is necessary to handle the animals calmly, and to place sacks over their heads if they have to be led past the fire. Horses and cows should be untied and led out one by one (if this cannot be done, then they should be driven out). Sheep are a particular problem, as they usually gather in the darkest corner of a barn; if their ram leader can be led out first, the remaining sheep will follow him quietly, otherwise it will be necessary to drive them out by force (the best to use is a stream of water from a hose). Hogs have to be led out forcibly by their hind legs. Small animals are carried out in sacks, baskets, sheets, etc.

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## SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES FOR FLIGHT PERSONNEL SHOT DOWN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish No 6, Jun 80 pp 36-42

[Article by Eng Captain M. Paluszynski: "Survival of Aircrews Shot Down Over Enemy Territory"]

[Text] A major problem of present-day military aviation is reducing losses of flight personnel to a minimum irreversible. This is achieved through:

--consummate mastery of piloting techniques and operational tactics over enemy territory;

--improvements in techniques for recovery of shot-down flight personnel;

--training flight personnel in techniques of survival in enemy-occupied territory.

The experiences of World War II and the Vietnamese and Near Eastern wars demonstrate th[illegible]d training enables shot-down flight personnel to survive in enemy territory and penetrate the frontline to rejoin their units. Especially great importance was attached to this problem by the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam war. According to official data the Americans succeeded in this way in recovering some 20 percent of their flight personnel shot down over or making forced landings in enemy territory.

In view of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the combat tasks of frontline aviation will be accomplished at great distances over enemy groupings, it is to be expected that flight personnel will be shot down rather frequently, and hence the survival training of that personnel is becoming an important matter. This concerns chiefly reconnaissance, fighter-bomber, fighter, and transport aircraft, and even forward-air controller aviation.

The factors contributing to the survival of flight personnel shot down over enemy territory include: thorough familiarity with the armaments, equipment, and organization of the troops of the potential enemy as well as with the tactics of anti-guerrilla operations, skill in avoiding armed encounters with the enemy and managing to return to friendly troops. In addition, flight personnel should be skilled in individual combat and be familiar with the language of the enemy, military law, and principles of survival.

The range of action of present-day military aviation will be of decisive influence on the time spent by shot-down flight personnel in enemy territory. If such personnel are to have a realistic chance for survival and return to their units, they must be well-versed in camouflage and in foraging for food without any contact with civilian population.

In the event it is shot down or makes a forced landing in enemy territory, an aircrew should immediately start to obliterate the traces of its landing, destroy its airplane or helicopter and parachutes, and then, within the shortest possible time, travel as far as possible from the landing site. To avoid discovery, they must adapt themselves to the surrounding terrain, paying attention to even the least detail. For example, on a windless day, one should not move tree branches, bushes, ears of grain, grass, or reeds, cause ripples in water, etc. Special attention should be paid to proper adaptation of clothing and gear so as to avoid any unnecessary noise during movement.

As a rule, all movements by flight personnel in the direction of the frontline should be performed in limited visibility or at night under the protection of forest tracts or relatively inaccessible terrain.

Movement in a forest, especially at night, requires special caution in view of the long carrying range of noise; e.g., the noise of a dry branch breaking can be heard to distances of 200-300 m, while the rustle of dry foliage can be heard as far as 100 m. It is thus more advisable to proceed more slowly and hence also more silently. At night, visibility in a forest is extremely low and a silently moving soldier is virtually unnoticeable--he can be betrayed only by the noise he makes. In the daytime, the branches of bushes should be moved aside carefully while observing the situation all around. In a sparse forest, the most suitable technique of movement is that of leaping from behind one tree to behind another, on utilizing isolated bushes and constantly being on the alert. Special caution must be displayed while crossing open spaces such as roads, clearings, ducts, fire control belts, meadows and trails, because the enemy is most likely to organize in exactly these places reconnaissance via observation, patrolling, ambushes, signaling and sensing devices, etc. When approaching open spaces one should select a properly camouflaged position from which to observe the opposite side. If no enemy is detected, the open space must be crossed singly, under conditions of mutual protection. Small forest meadows and clearings should be bypassed insofar as possible.

Marshy terrain also is suitable for concealed movement, but this requires appropriate skills. To increase the load-bearing surface of the foot, one walks on racket shoes made from materials at hand such as branches, faggots, boards measuring 40x60 cm, or mats woven from branches and faggots. In addition, it is advisable for flight personnel to obtain poles 3-4 m long serving to test the firmness of a marsh and to reach it in the event that the forest cover ceases. If the surface of a marsh does not bear up under a person's body, it has to be crossed by crawling.

The crossing of a marsh should be done in areas covered with clumps of grass, lichen, and bushes, which make its surface much firmer. Marshes with a muddy surface or those covered with sparse grass and vegetation having short roots are in principle impossible to cross and should be bypassed.

Concealed movement in forested mountainous terrain is particularly difficult owing to the large number of rivers, rivulets, deep ravines, steep boulders, marked differences in elevation, etc. In such terrain, camouflage and the maintenance of absolute silence is highly important, because the human silhouette there is visible from afar against the background of the sky even at night, and its voice produces a mountain echo. Also to be considered are the frequent and sudden changes in atmospheric conditions which may complicate or impede movement by flight personnel.

Flight personnel shot down over enemy territory may also betray their presence in an area through all kinds of traces. Hence, when moving across terrain, one must avoid dew-covered grasses and bushes as well as soft substrate which retains distinct footprints over a prolonged period of time. If passage across such terrain cannot be avoided, the footprints should be camouflaged through proper placement of feet on soil, wrapping some material around footwear, or affixing suitably thick pieces of wood to shoe surfaces.

Another technique of camouflaging footprints is their mechanical obliteration by means of brooms made from tree branches, rags, etc.

It may happen that the enemy discovers the presence of the shot-down flight personnel. Hence the airmen should be familiar with elementary techniques of evading pursuit, especially when the pursuit is conducted with the aid of guard dogs. To evade enemy pursuit, in some areas one should walk in channels of shallow rivers and streams, or on frequented hard-surfaced roads, railroad tracks, etc., bearing in mind the necessity of again obliterating the traces of one's passage along such temporarily chosen routes. To prevent dogs from resuming scent such sectors should not be shorter than about 700-800 m.

It is possible to disorient dogs with the aid of various smelling materials and corrosives, e.g.: petroleum, gasoline, chloropicrin, tear powder, tobacco, pepper, etc., which may cause a dog to be useless for several days. "Keying" is a relatively simple and productive technique of disorienting dogs: loops and figure-eights with a diameter of 2-3 km confuse the dog and markedly delay pursuit.

Since a shot-down aircrew will usually proceed in the direction of the frontline at night and in limited visibility, it will make rest stops in the daytime. The rest should be under some roof, on a dry surface covered with grass or small branches or, if the weather is chilly, in premises protected against cold and wind. To this end, it is advisable to use available buildings, shanties, and other structures. If this is not possible, the construction of protective shelters or huts is indicated. The shelters are built from available materials such as thick bushes, tree boughs, the treetops and roots of fallen trees, etc.

The huts are built of poles, branches, osier, and other materials at hand. They can be of gable-roof or conical shape. A gable-roof hut can be built on a skeleton framing or on two separately constructed frames (trusses). If the terrain is overgrown with bushes, these can be utilized by tying together their tops and thus creating a natural skeleton framing. Smaller huts can be built over the roots of fallen trees. All sorts of pits and walls can also be used to rapidly build a lean-to or a hideout from materials at hand. Their execution depends, of course, on the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the builder.

In the winter, if there is a sufficiently deep snow layer, it is extremely easy to build a shelter for humans. Premises built of snow are warm and excellently camouflaged. It is best to build them under trees and tree branches bearing a thick layer of snow.

Contrary to appearances, building a fire in a shelter built of snow strengthens instead of weakening its structure, since the melting snow in the interior turns to ice, thus reinforcing the walls and roof. In premises made of snow it is necessary to install appropriate litter.

If the snow cover is thick and the snow is of recent origin, one can build a good individual shelter by digging vertically at first and then enlarging the burrow horizontally into a cave.

The survival of a shot-down aircrew largely hinges on ability to forage for food in the surroundings and to use that food properly. It may happen that flight personnel are unable to reach tilled fields or orchards, or capture pastured livestock, owing to active enemy surveillance. In such a situation, flight personnel will have to use substitute foods which must be properly prepared before they can be edible.

Of the approximately 300,000 known wild plants, an overwhelming majority are edible. But in order to know which plants are edible, one must know how to distinguish edible from poisonous plants. When wild plants have to be used as food, the following principles must be observed:

--large portions of meals prepared from unknown plants should not be consumed;

--the meal should be tasted, and if it tastes bad, it should not be eaten;

--plants on which any rodent feeds harmlessly are, as a rule, fit for consumption;

--any unknown plant must be cooked for a long time, as then in many cases it is possible to neutralize the poisons it contains. Mushrooms are an exception to this rule;

--most often the edible plants are fruits, seeds, buds, stalks, roots, bulbs, and the bark of young trees.

Ferns have edible roots, since these contain a lot of starch, but they are bitter and require boiling twice, 30 minutes each time. Tulip and narcissus bulbs also are edible. The grains and seeds of wild grasses and rye can also serve as food substitutes. Since these plants contain a great deal of starch, it is advisable to consume them in a boiled state. Boiled leaves and stalks of wild sorrel, young weeds, and oregano can be used to prepare vegetables and salads. Sorrel can be cooked as a soup, or eaten in boiled or raw form. Acorns can be peeled and roasted to prepare substitute coffee, while chestnuts are a readily assimilable substitute food. Most mushrooms are edible, but only known nonpoisonous mushrooms should be eaten. The meals can be spiced up with berries, juniper, field-poppy seeds and wild caraway seeds, which can be eaten raw. Also edible is the bark of poplar, aspen, beech, and willow. Ends of young branches of pine and spruce trees can be eaten raw or boiled. Also edible are the seeds of spruce and pine cones, which have a nutty taste.

In addition, one should proceed from the principle that any animal can be food to man. In critical situations it will be necessary to eat certain animal species against which we are prejudiced. In this event, their selection will depend on the extent of starvation of the flight personnel. Lack of food compels eating even meals whose appearance is revolting. Even worms may then represent edible food. The decisive factor will be the overcoming of the revulsion present in human consciousness. The meat of nearly every animal is edible. Snakes and all frogs are edible, with the exception of sea snakes. These reptiles must be skinned, beheaded, and gutted: all other parts of their bodies are edible in boiled or roasted form. All wild game in the forests is edible with the exception of moles. Snails are extremely good, nutritious, and tasty, and can be eaten boiled or roasted. Lizards also can serve as food: the tastiest meat is in the rump and tail. They can be roasted or cooked in a soup of wild vegetables.

Among birds, the tastiest are partridges, quail, pheasants, and wild ducks and geese. All birds can be roasted under field conditions in a very simple manner: after the removing entrails and salting, the interior should be filled with a clean rock. Then, without plucking the feathers, the whole should be covered with a layer of clay and placed in a pit filled with embers so that they uniformly cover all sides of the clay-coated fowl. When the clay becomes hard, it should be broken and the roasted meat removed. Fish and porcupines are roasted in a similar manner. All bird eggs also provide excellent nutrition.

When preparing meals it should be borne in mind that smoke from the fire can reveal the location of the shot-down flight personnel. Hence, the height of the fire should be limited to a minimum, the fire should be sheltered, and dry faggots should be used as fuel. Building a fire at night in an open space should be avoided. If building a fire at night is necessary, the aircrew should employ so-called smokeless fires, whose varieties are illustrated in Figs 11, 12, 13, and 14.

A major problem decisive to the survival of the aircrew in enemy territory is the procurement of a sufficient amount of potable water. In the summer, water is provided by streams, rivulets, and springs. In winter, water can be obtained by melting ice and snow. To avoid contamination, the water must be disinfected or filtered and boiled prior to its consumption. In certain circumstances, the aircrew may find it extremely difficult to obtain water from natural sources. Then a pit having the dimensions shown in Fig 15 may be dug, whereupon a vessel is placed in the bottom of the pit and the bottom is covered with a sheet of plastic or "ortalion" [synthetic polymide fiber] whose edges are held in place with rocks. The center of that covering, and hence also the apex of the resulting cone, lies directly above the vessel. The rest is done by the sun, whose rays heat the space between the sheet and the walls of the pit bottom. The water present in the soil evaporates and condenses on the plastic sheet whence it flows down in droplets into the vessel underneath. This technique assures obtaining several liters of water in the course of a day. To avoid demolishing the entire setup when collecting the water, a pipe or a hollow reed may be used to draw the water up.

To make it potable, the water should be boiled and, if the degree of its pollution still is considerable, filtered. A makeshift filter can be built from materials at hand (Fig 16). The walls of the filter are made of clay-covered fascine.

Depending on the size of the filter, the layers of filtering material should be upward of 2-3 cm thick each. The water thus filtered should be boiled again or disinfected with the aid of pantocide tablets.

In the event of absence of natural water resources, small amounts of liquid can be obtained by notching the bark of certain trees and bushes. Ivy, birch, and maple may be used for this purpose.

The aircrew should also be aware that following a period of starvation one should first drink liquids, and only afterward eat small portions of solid food, increasing them gradually until hunger is completely satisfied. Failure to follow this recommendation may cause acute pain and in some cases even death.

To sum up, the survival of flight personnel shot down over enemy territory hinges on many factors of which the most important ones are:

--physical condition of the personnel on enemy territory;

--consummate mastery of the skills of camouflaged action;

--familiarity with principles of survival in a given geographical milieu;

--nature and flora of terrain;

--tremendous physical and mental endurance of personnel;

--ingenuity, resourcefulness, and shrewdness at disorienting the enemy;

--skill at forecasting changes in atmospheric conditions;

--excellent orientation in terrain, especially at night or under limited visibility;

--general knowledge of tactical-combat situation and availability of information on regions of action of guerrilla detachments;

--availability of appropriate rescue-emergency gear for flight personnel.

The chances of a shot-down aircrew for survival and return to friendly units are the greater the larger the number of its members, the greater their physical and mental endurance, and the greater their skills are. Hence flight personnel must display an extremely high level of general military training--a consideration which is sometimes overlooked when training flight personnel.

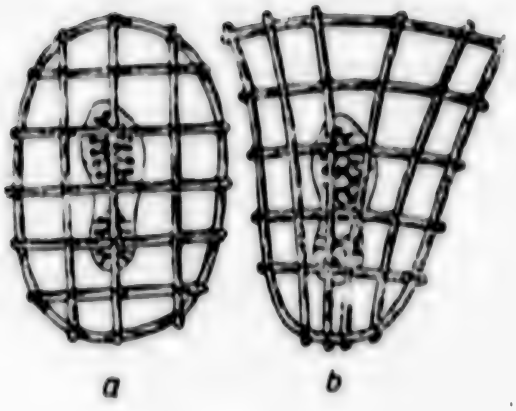

Fig 1. Rackets for walking on marshes:

a. oval model
b. tulip-shaped model

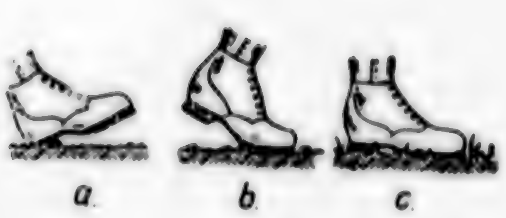

Fig 2. Technique of placement of the foot depending on the substratum:

a. soft
b. rocky
c. grassy

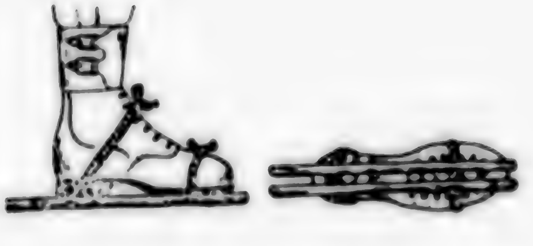

Fig 3. Technique of fastening pieces of wood to shoe surface.

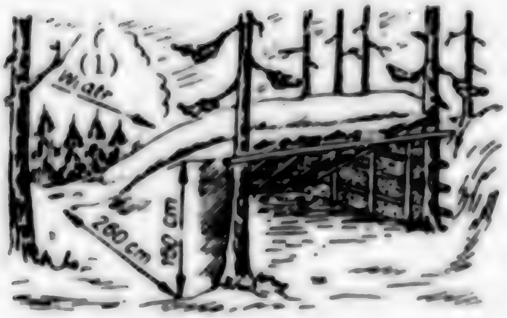

Fig 4. Shelter of oblique lean-to shape:

1. wind

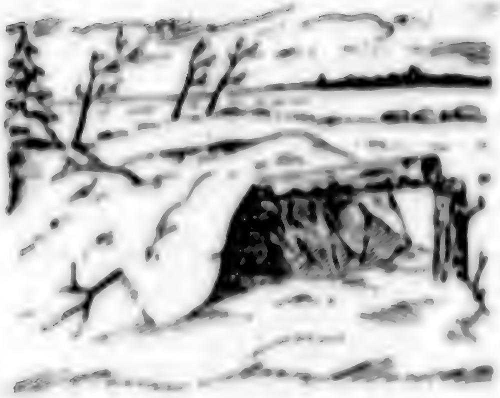

Fig 5. Shelter under a treetop.

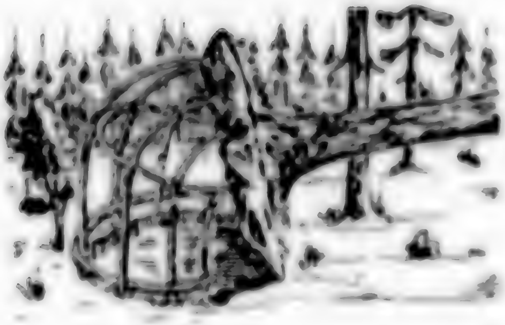

Fig 6. Shelter at root of fallen tree.

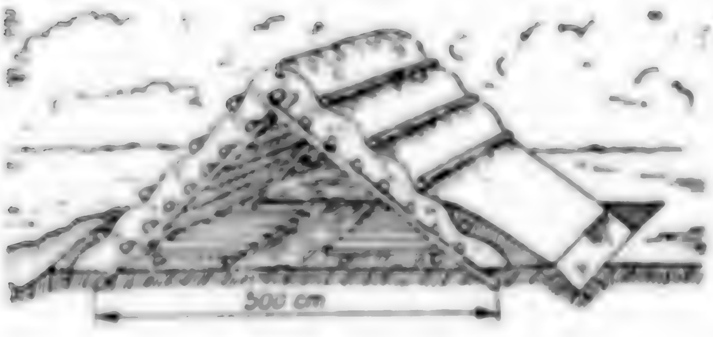

Fig 7. Gable-roof shelter.

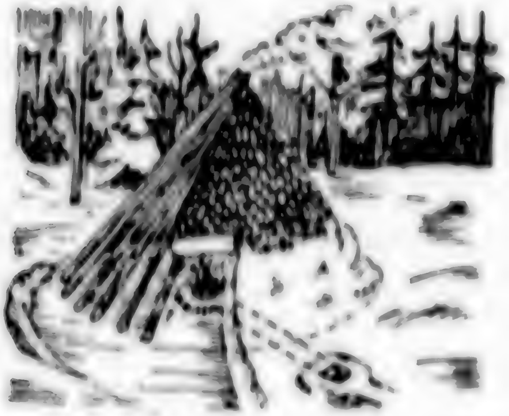

Fig 8. Cone-shaped shelter.

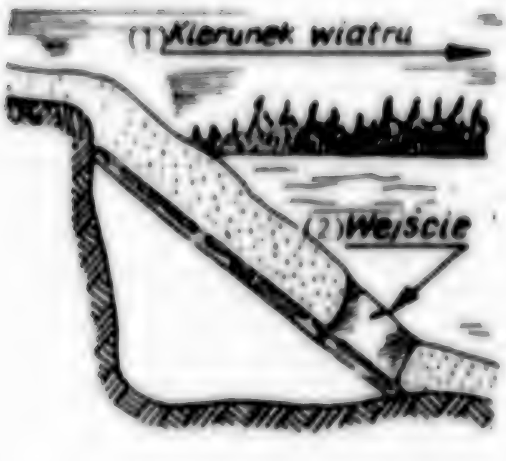

Fig 9. How terrain is utilized for a snow shelter:

1. wind direction
2. entrance

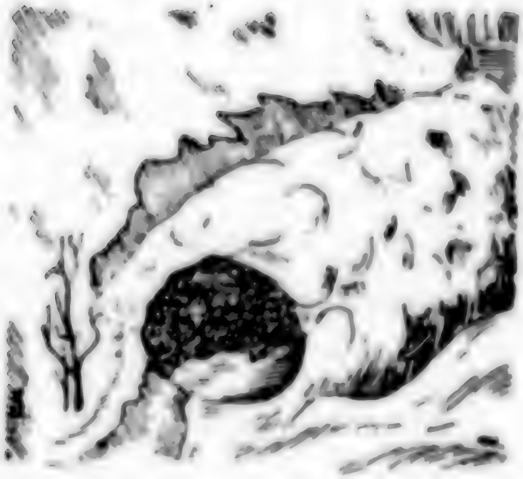

Fig 10. A snow burrow.

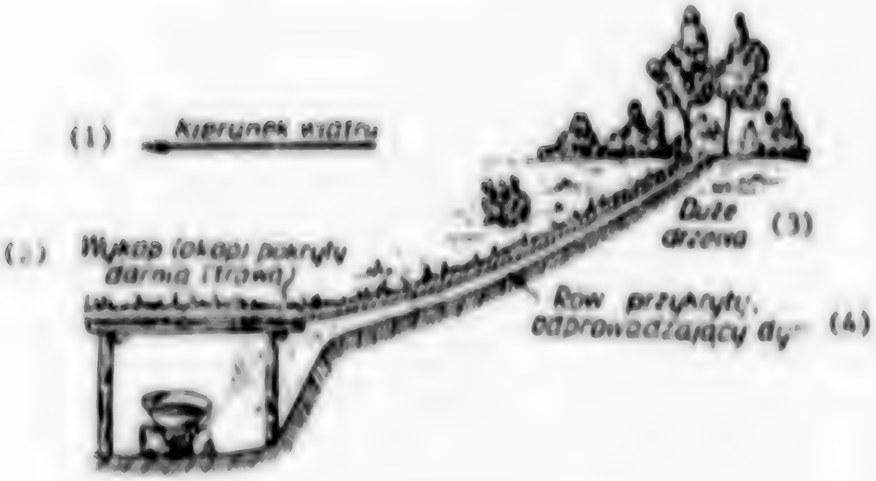
(1) Kierunek wiatru
(2) Wykop (okop) pokryty darnią (trawą)
Duże drzewa (3)
Rów przykryty, odprowadzający dym (4)

Fig 11. "Smokeless" fire:

1. wind direction
2. Dugout (trench) covered with turf (grass)
3. large trees
4. covered trench serving as smoke duct

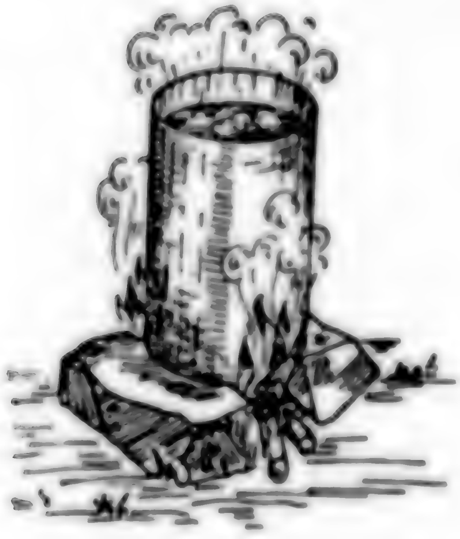

Fig 12. Fire between two rocks.

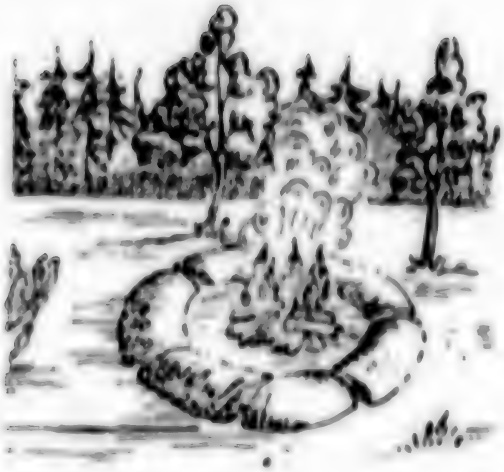

Fig 13. Polynesian fire, used when dry substrate is present.

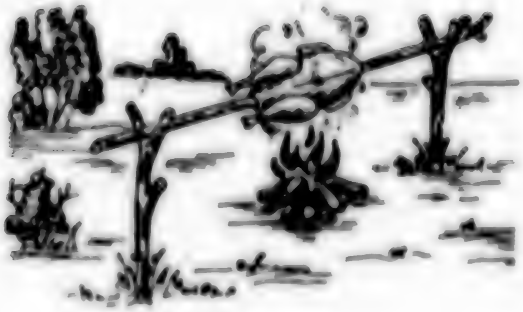

Fig 14. Fire with spit on two struts.

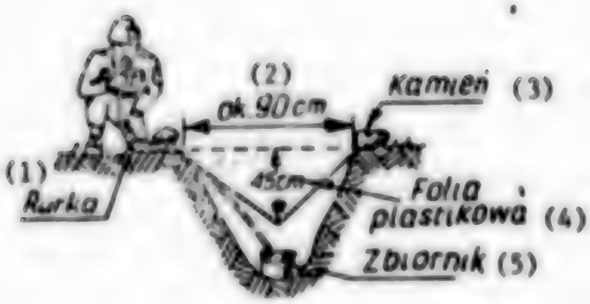

Fig 15. Setup for obtaining potable water under field conditions:

1. pipe
2. about 90 cm
3. rock
4. plastic sheet
5. collector

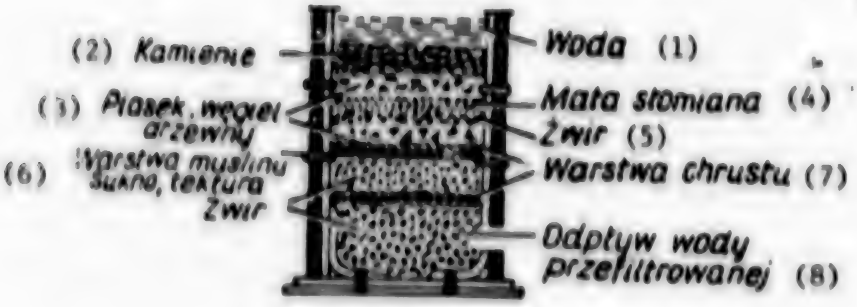
(2) Kamienie
(3) Piasek, węgiel drzewny
(6) Warstwa muślinu sukno, tektura
Żwir
Woda (1)
Mata słomiana (4)
Żwir (5)
Warstwa chrustu (7)
Odpływ wody przefiltrowanej (8)

Fig 16. Makeshift water purification filter:

1. water
2. pebbles
3. sand, charcoal
4. straw mat
5. gravel
6. layer of gauze or cloth, or other texture
7. layer of faggots
8. filtered water outlet

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# REHABILITATED MILITANT HAILED FOR ATTACKS ON IRON GUARD

Bucharest REVISTA DE ISTORIE in Romanian No 80, pp 2145-2167

[Article by Gheorghe I. Ionita: "Lucretiu Patrascanu--A Man, an Age, a Person Who Knew and Loved History"]

[Excerpts] If he had lived, the brilliant militant and revolutionary thinker, the Communist Lucretiu Patrascanu would have been 80 years old this month. Losing his life in 1954, he left us at an age at which he would have had much more to say and write and much more to achieve as a direct participant in the working out of the history of socialism on the soil of his dear fatherland.

His participation in the general anti-fascist struggle of the Romanian people was extremely active and effective. In the name of and on assignment by the Romanian Communist Party, he had many discussions with leaders of various parties and political groups for the purpose of creating a broad coalition of anti-fascist forces. For his activity during these years, he was arrested many times and sentenced to imprisonment or house arrest. Lucretiu Patrascanu, an outstanding military of our party, was, in his entire activity, a complex personality of the first rank. He lost his life, under well-known circumstances, when he was at the peak of his creative activity. The decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of April 1968, to rehabilitate Lucretiu Patrascanu posthumously is an indication of esteem for his revolutionary activity and a sign of honor for the memory of the outstanding communist militant. To supplement the act of justice which the party performed with the posthumous rehabilitation of Lucretiu Patrascanu, in recent years, almost all his works were republished. For known reasons, before 1968 it was almost impossible for a reader to have contact with the thoughts and writings of Lucretiu Patrascanu but today a broad horizon has been opened and numerous studies and articles have been published by Romanian scholars, from 1968 on, about the life, personality and activity of Patrascanu.

Although, in his intellectual formation, he was not an historian, using the advantages of a political figure, a militant in the social sciences, a maker of history, a man of revolutionary action, he showed that he was capable not only of thinking like an historian but also of writing history. It is no less true that Lucretiu Patrascanu sometimes indulged in judgments which were insufficiently thought out and even tried to reconcile the historic past with the present. Sometimes I have heard it said that we should not refer to these inadequacies because to do so would be to attack the validity of an act of justice which the party performed, in April 1968, in connection with Lucretiu Patrascanu. We must say that this is an erroneous opinion and it is very far removed from what we call historic reconsideration from our revolutionary positions.

Lucretiu Patrascanu vigorously exposed the philosophy of Emil Cioran, one of the foremost servants of the Iron Guard philosophy. The works of Patrascanu evaluate the "theoretical" activity of all those who, in one way or another, have nurtured, from a philosophical, ideological and jouranlistic platform, the Iron Guard movement and all the other nuances of fascism existing in Romania in the period between the two world wars. Patrascanu branded the practice of the indigenous fascists, especially, the Iron Guard, which began with "the tendency to reduce our entire social body to primitivism, to lack of culture, to prejudices and superstitions." Another actor characteristic of the Iron Guard movement, according to Patrascanu, was "the incorporation of Orthodox Christianity into the political doctrine of the movement." He discussed the way in which the "Iron Guard annexed the Orthodox faith, the prejudices and superstitions of the peasantry." Everything began and ended with religious services. In this way, a large part of the clergy was won over to the Iron Guard movement. Lucretiu Patrascanu believed that the incorporation of political propaganda with the exploitation of the mysticism of the backward strata of the population, especially the peasantry, the subordination of religion to political goals and its inclusion in the Iron Guard program constituted specific characteristics of the fascist movement in Romania.

One of the often repeated affirmations of Iron Guard literature was the need "to preserve the soul of the Romanian people unaltered." This meant that the Romanian people had to remain wandering in the same darkness of powerlessness, illiteracy and poverty, so that "it could be itself" and, naturally, only the Iron Guard movement could provide the proper climate. There was a perfect identity between the ideal of the Iron Guard leaders in regard to the situation of the Romanian people and the somber reality in which they lived. This, Patrascanu said, was the second specific characteristic of the fascist movement in Romania.

The Iron Guard conceived the idea of a "death cult" and of resurrection through death and propagated the idea with a diabolical insistence. Their objective was the assassination of political adversaries, even those in their own ranks. This mystical-cultural aspect of Iron Guard "ideology" was the third characteristic of the movement.

In the opinion of Patrascanu, the fourth characteristic was not specifically Romanian but its content has an aspect of originality which merited emphasis. Borrowing theses from the ideological arsenal of fascism in other countries, especially Nazi Germany, the Iron Guard associated itself with Berlin, trying to attribute to "anti-Soviet propaganda a character of national 'necessity'." In this way, consistency was given to a certain imperialistic character of Romanian policy which was, in Patrascanu's opinion, a fourth characteristic of the fascist movement in Romania.

The writings of Patrascanu vehemently attack the pacts with the fascists on the part of various leaders of the bourgeois parties and the encouragement of their traitorous propaganda. The criticism of the National Peasant Party leader Iuliu Maniu is extremely severe.

Patrascanu gave special attention to studying the conditions under which the Iron Guard dictatorship was installed in Romania and the way in which this new form of government exercised its "mandate." He analyzed the conditions which resulted in the manifestation of terrorism and Iron Guard sadism in extreme, open forms.

An intellectual in his origin and, especially, in his profound and multilateral formation, Lucretiu Patrascanu always demonstrated that he was a person who was completely devoted to the working class and its major problems. Although some of his adversaries, both declared and undeclared--Ana Pauker and Vasile Luca might be the most representative--trying to diminish his merits and seeking motives for removing him from a leadership role in the party brought up his intellectual background and invented and exaggerated certain non-worker positions on the party of Lucretiu Patrascanu, the illustrious communist activist was always close to the cause of the proletariat and militated persistently for the achievement of the aspirations of the working class.

In judging the works of Patrascanu, especially his four main books, one should not lost sight of the fact that they were written during the time of his house arrest which was imposed upon him by the organs of the fascist military dictatorship in Poiana Tapului where he could not get the necessary documentary materials. In the absence of documentary materials, Patrascanu in his book "Problemele de baza ale Romaniei" [The Basic Problems of Romania] gave free rein to erroneous positions and suppositions in regard to important issues such as the character of the creation of Greater Romania in 1918, the nationality issue in Romania between the wars, and the characteristics of Romanian foreign policy in the same period.

CSO: 2700/241

## BRIEFS

NEW NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR--On 26 March, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Adrien Mansvelt, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Netherlands to Bucharest, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

NEW PHILIPPINES AMBASSADOR--On 6 April, Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Andrei received Mario C. Belissario, new ambassador of the Philippine Republic to our country, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Apr 81 p 6 AU]

JAPANESE EMPEROR GREETED--To His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, emperor of Japan, Tokyo. On Japan's National Day and your 80th birthday I want to extend warmest congratulations to you, together with wishes for good health and happiness and wishes for prosperity and peace to the friendly Japanese people. I want to express the conviction that the further expansion of relations between our countries in all fields of common interest will serve the basic interests of the Romanian and Japanese peoples and the general cause of peace, detente and the strengthening of national independence and cooperation throughout the world. [Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [AU301223 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 81 p 6]

OMAN AMBASSADOR--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Oman's ambassador to Bucharest Ahmad Muhammad Ali Jamali, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [AU301356 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 81]

SOYUZ-81 MILITARY MANEUVERS--As TASS reported, joint command and general staff maneuvers took place from 17 March to 6 April on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the Soviet Union and the CSSR under the conventional name of "Soyuz-81." The targets proposed during the maneuvers, the cited agency stresses, have been achieved. The chiefs of staff and the troops which took part in the maneuvers are returning to their permanent headquarters. [Text] [AU081950 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 81]

COLUMBIA SHUTTLE--Columbia is thus a spaceship that can serve as either a rocket or glider, which has been tested with positive results. On one flight, this vehicle, known as "shuttle," can carry 39.5 tons of cargo and 7 people. The same space ship can be utilized 100 times. It will serve to facilitate the launching of telecommunication or geostationary satellites, telescopes for studying space, for scientific research, for building space "plants" and so forth. Next year, probably in the fall, the "space shuttle" will effectively come into use. However, of the 44 launchings planned for the coming 10 years, 11 are of a military nature, a fact which has elicited certain reactions. A space arms race? It is not denied that certain flights will serve the Pentagon interests, but it is hoped that the "space transport system" will be primarily utilized for scientific research, in the interests of all mankind. [Excerpt] [Editorial] [AU270919 Bucharest LUMEA No 17 in Romanian 23 Apr 81 p 24]

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